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Hundreds of notes should have been left out in which the OS. text is simply translated into German, and often its meaning quite distorted by a mechanical modernizing or else by purely visionary distinctions.

On the subject of metrics we might have expected to find a few lines setting forth the facts, at least, if not the principles of Old Germanic versification, and a concise statement of the points in which *Heliand* differs from the more archaic OE. and ON. poetry; instead, we are incidentally, in the notes, treated to such remarks as these: v. 180, *Thuo quam fruod gumo*; 'Zu beachten die auffallender Weise aufsteigende Betonung des Auftaktes.' V. 2027, *ne sind mina noh*; 'In der zweiten vershälfte ist hier ein mal der seltene Fall eines Auftaktes mit aufsteigendem Rhythmus.' V. 1046, *an êrdagun*; 'Ueber die Silbenverschleifung der zweiten Hebung s. P. VII, 48.' V. 2058, *that uuirsista*; 'Der zweite Halbvers bictet das geringstmögliche Mass, bei welchem der dreisilbigen Cadenz nur eine Silbe vorangeht.'

Of grammatical mistakes I have hardly noticed any which cannot be readily recognized as misprints, such as *uuekian*, *blikan* (twice), *eld* (cf. Holthausen in *ZfdA*, XLI, p. 303). Towards the end, however, these misprints accumulate quite suspiciously; in the OE. *Genesis* we find, in text and notes, a reckless indifference to accuracy of form. There, forms like *adælan*, *rædan*, *þara*, *svåleiks*, *zieman*, *leólc*, *eáfrun*, *fira*, *bezen* (repeatedly so), occur quite promiscuously with other forms exhibiting correct vowel quantities; we also meet with such infinitives as *æcwiðan*, *beþekkan*, *feollan*, *ʒengan*, *eðwan* (= *ywan*, *eáwan*); *hêhðe*, the editor says, stands for *heáhðu*, and for *ofermëttu* he prints *ofermettu* and explains this as acc. pl. neutr. of 'ofermet = Uebermass.'

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*Deutsches Wörterbuch*, von Hermann Paul. Max Niemeyer:  
Halle a. S. 1897. Pp. vi, 576.

A TRUE appreciation of the work under discussion may be gained by comparing it with the author's *Principien der Sprachgeschichte*<sup>1</sup> in which the principles of language life are evolved and incidentally semasiology raised to the dignity of a science. While the chapter on shifting of meaning (*Bedeutungswandel*) bears most directly on the *Wb.*, there is little in the whole volume that would not aid us in forming a clear conception of the work in hand.

<sup>1</sup> Second edition. Halle, 1886.

But the author has facilitated our task by presenting what is of importance in this connection, together with additional suggestions on lexicography in an address, *Die Aufgaben der wissenschaftlichen Lexicographie*,<sup>1</sup> delivered before the 'Königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften' at Munich in 1894. Proceeding from a consideration of the shortcomings of Grimm's *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, he points out a number of principles, which in the future lexicographers should observe. A thorough knowledge of present usage in all its phases<sup>2</sup> must be regarded as the most important basis for word study. Our knowledge of the older dialects is necessarily fragmentary and must be supplemented from this source. Hence much importance attaches to a well-trained 'Sprachgefühl,' which in conjunction with proper attention to phonology will enable the investigator to avoid many errors.<sup>3</sup> Special attention is called to the fact that words should be presented in groups. Besides etymological relation, there are many other points of contact between words, and especially function<sup>4</sup> is to be recognized as a legitimate basis for classification. The alphabetical arrangement, however, needs not be interfered with, as it is necessary in order to make the material accessible.

After having thus evolved his theories, Paul now presents to us the material which gave rise to the same, and his dictionary is destined to exert a powerful influence upon the lexicography of the future. In accordance with the *Aufgaben*, the language of the *present* forms the basis of his research. Older phases are considered only when

<sup>1</sup> *Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-philologischen Classe der k. b. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München*, 1894. Heft I. Verlag der k. Akademie.

<sup>2</sup> Utilization of the latest investigations in the dialects, such as Wenker's *Sprachatlas* is urged. P. deplors that the dialect dictionaries give only the forms peculiar to the dialect in question, and give no definite information concerning the extent to which the common language enters into the same. He urges also further investigation of slang, 'studentensprache,' poetical expressions, and the like, and insists that dictionaries should give definite information in regard to these matters. Cf. *Wb.* p. 494, s.v. *Vater*: Nordd. wird Vater innerhalb der Familie häufig ohne Artikel gebraucht, et seq. p. 430, s.v. *Ulk*, 'Scherz, Possen,' vom Niederrhein aus durch die Studentensprache verbreitet.

<sup>3</sup> P. points out that the 'Sprachgefühl' is necessary for the correct interpretation of older and especially of modern forms. Upon it the investigator must depend largely in determining whether a word in a given passage is used in its ordinary or in an occasional sense.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Aufgaben*, p. 84. 'Doch nicht bloss die Uebereinstimmung der Bedeutung, die zwischen neben und nach einander bestehenden Wörtern stattfindet, ist eine Veranlassung, dieselben im Zusammenhange zu betrachten, sondern auch schon eine gewisse Entsprechung der Bedeutungen, die zwischen unverwandten Wörtern zuweilen in analoger Weise erscheint wie zwischen Verwandten.'

they throw light on present usage. Of these the periods of Goethe and Luther, as well as the MHG. period, are given much prominence because of their importance and the abundance of lexicographical material which they offer.

Forms older than MHG. are rarely quoted, and the author states explicitly that he does not encroach upon the territory of Kluge (*Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*) and Heyne (*Deutsches Wörterbuch*). This is to be regretted, since it removes from consideration many etymologies in regard to which one would like to hear from Paul. Etymologies, so far as they are given at all, are stated in such a manner that the underlying principle will assert itself.

Paul emphasizes the meanings which are essential to the comprehension of a word, but does not register details which the intelligent reader can supply for himself.<sup>1</sup> He shows his extreme caution in never allowing himself to find a principle when the evidence does not clearly justify the same.<sup>2</sup> Consequently, many words are quoted as unexplained, which would not baffle the unsuspecting novice in the least. Wherever a number of possibilities exist, they are stated without a decision in favor of either, unless there is evidence to support such preference.<sup>3</sup>

Nowhere has the author shown his skill better than in his treatment of the particles.<sup>4</sup> These, as he tells us in the introduction to his book, have received special attention. He does not confine himself to a treatment of them as independent words, but shows their

<sup>1</sup> Goethe in *Dichtung und Wahrheit* uses the form *dolmetsch* and *dolmetscher*. P. says, p. 95, s.v. *Dolmetsch*: Umformung eines türkischen Wortes, das im 13. Jahrh. aufgenommen ist. Dazu *dolmetschen* (verd.) woraus wieder *Dolmetscher* abgeleitet ist, welches das einfachere *Dolmetsch* aus der gewöhnlichen sprache verdrängt hat.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. p. 55, *baxen*, für *boxen*, Bürger, Sch., *vielleicht* nach nd. 'baxen' schlagen. p. 136, *fechten*. Woher die Verwendung des Wortes für das Betteln der Handwerksburschen kommt, ist nicht klar. Es mag sein, etc. p. 217, *Hesse*: 'blinder H.' als Scheltwort schon im 16ten Jahrh. nachzuweisen; weshalb den Hessen Blindheit zugeschrieben wird, ist nicht ermittelt. p. 16, *anbinden*: Nicht recht klar ist der Ursprung von 'kurz angebunden sein.' p. 426, *Spiegelfechten*: Der genaue Ursprung des Wortes ist nicht ermittelt.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. p. 104, *Eimer*: man deutet das Wort aus *ein* und *bër*; wahrscheinlich aber ist es volksetymologische Umdeutung von griech.-lat. *amphora*. p. 191, *Gruft* wird gewöhnlich als Umbildung aus griech.-lat. *krypta* aufgefasst, doch liess es sich auch als Ableitung aus *graben* denken.

<sup>4</sup> See for example the author's treatment of *nach*: Aus der Bedeutung 'in die Nähe von etwas' entwickelte sich die Bedeutung 'auf etwas zu.' So wird mit *nach* das Ziel angeknüpft, etc. Then follows the explanation of the meanings which appear in *nachreisen*, *nachbleiben*, *nachmachen*.

force in composition. He shows how the different compounds connect with different meanings of the particles, and how these in turn depend upon the nature of the nominal or verbal element. In order to appreciate fully what the author has done for us in this respect, it is necessary only to compare his dictionary with those of Grimm, Heyne, or Sanders, where we may find a complete list of meanings, but no attempt is made at connecting them, unless the connection is absolutely self-evident.

The *formal* side of word development is touched upon only when it is essential to an adequate explanation.<sup>1</sup> Paul follows this course in part, no doubt, because he intends the work for the educated public generally. When there is a shifting of sound or other formal development, he refers to other expressions which have undergone a similar change, thus enabling the average reader to understand the matter more clearly. Many words however would be understood better if the author stated the etymology more fully.<sup>2</sup> We might also wish to find more frequent comparisons with other modern languages, especially when there is some possibility of influence on the part of another idiom.<sup>3</sup>

There can, of course, be little doubt as to the correctness of the etymologies given by Paul; it is surprising, however, that he has paid no attention to the suggestions made by Muss-Arnold in his review of Kluge's Wörterbuch (*M. L. N. V.*, p. 490). A number of these seem very plausible, and deserve consideration.<sup>4</sup>

In the presentation of his material the author exhibits a truly admirable ability to say much in a few words, and to say it clearly;

<sup>1</sup> Cf. p. 287, Zu Grunde liegt MHD. *lumpe*. Daraus ist einerseits durch Verkürzung *lump* entstanden. Andererseits ist das *n* in den nom. gedrunen (s. Backen) doch ist *der Lumpen* wohl nur südd. = Lappen, etc. p. 156, *Gären* = MHD. jesen (Prät. jas, jären). Das *r* ist vom Prät. auch ins Präs. gedrunen, *g* für *j* war in MHD. nur in den formen mit *i* vorhanden, etc. p. 132, In explanation of *Fährte*. — Vgl. die entsprechende Spaltung bei Statt-Stätte. p. 100, *Dutzend*. Mit secundärem *d* wie irgend, etc. p. 7, *Abschied*-früher Abscheid wie in Bescheid.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. p. 402, *Schreiben* = MHD. *scriben*, früh entlehnt aus lat. *scribere*. No reference is made here to OE. *scrifan* or OHG. *scrēvon*. p. 94, *Ding*: die älteste Bedeutung ist Gerichtsversammlung, etc. No reference is made to the word in related languages. This connection would be of value to 'Alle Gebildeten.'

<sup>3</sup> Cf. p. 120, *Erdapfel*: Die Bezeichnung ist auf Kartoffel übertragen, etc. Fr. *pomme de terre* is not quoted.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. p. 66, *beschummeln* vulgär = betrügen, wohl aus der Gaunersprache. M. A. in addition connects this with *Schmul machen*. p. 140, *Fibel*-unbekannten Ursprungs; gewöhnlich wird Zusammenhang mit *Bibel* angenommen. M. A. suggests *fibula* = 'clasps.'

only in a few cases does he carry his brevity to such a point as to put the reader's ingenuity to a test.<sup>1</sup> No space has been wasted on words or definitions that are self-evident, and here again the author's judgment and discretion will rarely disappoint us. Some omissions,<sup>2</sup> for which we can see no good reason, are probably due to oversight. In turn, however, the book is so replete with the most welcome information that to the intelligent reader, and particularly to the teacher, it will prove an invaluable source of help.

Again and again Paul throws a flood of light on a subject which seemingly needed no explanation or could not be explained. The reader will do well therefore to follow the author's suggestion and read this dictionary through, as he would another book. To the American teacher of German, Paul's book will also afford valuable assistance in giving reliable explanations of German words in German. In the study of the Classics it will enable the teacher to lead his class to a truer understanding of the author, by pointing out the difference between classical and modern usage, a difference more tangible than many a teacher may suspect. But above all it will teach the language student how to approach his subject. Habits of thought induced by this book will produce good results in all departments of language investigation.

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. p. 83, *burschikos* (scherzhaft mit griechischer Endung geschrieben). The insertion of *kos* after *Endung* would have helped this explanation much. Cf. Hempl, *German Orthog. and Phon.*, Par. 138, Note 2, R. p. 247, *Klatsche F.*, 'Werkzeug zum Klatschen,' *Fliegenklappe* = *Klatschweib*.

<sup>2</sup> The following omissions will be fairly representative: *Kaffer*, in the sense of Engl. *Kaffir*. *Kündigen*: Eine Schuld kündigen. *Windsbraut*: 'nicht sicher gedeutet.' Why not state briefly the theories of Schmidt and Uhlenbeck? *ranzen*: relation to Engl. *rant* not touched upon. Cf. Waldstein, *PBB*. XXII. 253. *anführen*: special meaning 'to betray.' *kutte*, *bunt*, *buntwerk*, *schreihals*, *geizhals*, *hapern*, *packen*, *brüllen*, *hopfen* (an ihm ist hopfen und malz verloren), *kanzleistil* (interesting, and ought to have been discussed), *aasen* (mit der gesundheit), *absteifen* (eine wand), *entricken*, *abhalten* (in the sense of eine versammlung), *ölen* (in the sense of mit öl anstreichen), *ohngefähr* (in the sense of der ist nicht von ohngefähr), *hexe* (hexenschuss, hexenfexen are mentioned), *helm* (helmsturz is mentioned), *gellen* (gellend is mentioned), *bauer* (in the sense of a boorish person), *sich haben* (in the sense of to put on airs), *gemahnen*.